

AN 7
ACCOUNT
OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
OF THE

Dublin - HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

IN DUBLIN,
FOR TWO YEARS.

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OF THE

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IN DUBLIN



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House of Industry,
IN DUBLIN:
ANNEXED TO THEIR
P E T I T I O N
TO THE HON. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF IRELAND,
IN THE SESSION OF 1798.

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House of Industry

IN DUBLIN:

APPENDED TO THEIR

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TO THE HON. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF IRELAND,

IN THE SESSION OF 1798.

A

(4)

TO THE HONOURABLE THE
COMMONS OF IRELAND
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.
THE PETITION

OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
OF THE
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT the House of Industry in Dublin has been productive of great and manifest advantages to the kingdom at large, and to this city in particular, by providing for those who would have otherwise perished by want, and diminishing the number of public beggars.

THAT it is supplementary to every other charitable institution, by receiving persons of every description, without any other recommendation than apparent distress.

THAT the average number in the House from the 25th December, 1796, to the 25th of De-

cember, 1797, was 1718—The expenditure was 13,562l. 2s. 4d.

THAT in pursuance of an Act of the last session of Parliament, your Petitioners were elected on the 19th of June, 1797, by the Corporation instituted for the relief of the poor, &c. in the county of the city of Dublin, acting Governors of the House of Industry.

THAT at the time of said election the Corporation were indebted to several creditors the sum of 4301l. 7s.

THAT Petitioners have paid of the said debts to the amount of 3894l. 8s. 4d.

THAT the average number in the House from the 25th of December, 1796, to the 19th of June, 1797, was 1770—That the expenditure in that time was 8864l. 8s. 10d. in which sum is included a payment of debts, incurred in the preceding year, amounting to 2606l. 12s. and also a sum expended in building, amounting to 29l. 9s. and 5d. which two sums being deducted from the first mentioned sum leaves for the expence of maintenance and other charges, the sum of 6228l. 7s. 5d. which is at the rate of 7l. 1s. 1h. per head per annum.

THAT the average number in the House from the 19th of June, 1797, to the 25th of December

ber 1797, was 1664.—That the expenditure in that time was 5375l. 18s. 8dh. in which sum is included 1009l. expended in building, which sum being deducted from the first mentioned sum, leaves for the expence of maintenance and other charges, the sum of 4366l. 18s. 8dh. which is at the rate of 5l. 4s. 11d. per head per annum.

THAT they have great satisfaction in stating, that even during the short time they have had the direction of this Institution—by firmness and unanimity—by a due distribution of rewards and punishments—and by classing the poor, they have been able to introduce order and decency, and to render the House an asylum for the aged, infirm, and industrious; and a Bridewell for the profligate, idle, and refractory.

THAT although the Dietary has been reduced to that standard by which the industrious can subsist in their own habitations, yet the labour has increased, and the mortality diminished.

THAT they have given greater premiums to the industrious, than any similar Institution ever ventured to grant, in consequence of which, your Petitioners can now assert with confidence, that when the necessary buildings shall be completed, the labour of the poor will largely contribute

contribute to their maintenance and clothing.

THAT in order to carry their plans of economy and improvement into complete effect, and to establish in this city a receptacle for every description of poor, Petitioners humbly submit, that it will be necessary to build an infirmary for the sick, and cells for lunatics, capable of containing about 250 patients, by which means they will be enabled to sell, or surrender the lease of the present Infirmary, which is in a ruinous state, and so far detached from the House, as to be not only inconvenient but burthensome.

PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray this Honourable House to grant such sum for the subsistence of the Institution for the current year, and such other sum towards building an Infirmary, and cells for lunatics, as to them in their judgment shall seem meet.

Given under our Common Seal at Dublin,
January 16, 1798.

(Seal)

AN
ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
 OF THE
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

AN Act of the last Session of Parliament, having entrusted the management of the House of Industry to seven persons, elected for one year, from the Corporation instituted for the relief of the poor in the county of the city of Dublin; the Acting Governors, sensible of the confidence reposed in them by the Legislature, beg leave to state the measures they have pursued, and the principles upon which they proceeded.

They feel it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages arising to this kingdom from such an establishment. They think it needless to represent that in a populous city, such an institution

stitution is essential to its police, or that by giving speedy and gratuitous relief to those whose necessities require temporary and immediate redress, or whose age and decrepitude must receive permanent support—That as a Workhouse, or an Hospital, it is a necessary part of a general charitable system *.

Its principle holds out a general but inferior relief to *all*, it has therefore an open door to *every description* of distress—it is not its object absolutely to maintain the poor, who are capable of labour, but to enable them to maintain themselves †; it tends to increase the number

of *AN AB* of the last Session of Parliament, that the establishment of Workhouses will render working more profitable than begging; that the educating of children in industrious habits will remove their propensity to become beggars; and that when men are once convinced that the poor may have work upon reasonable terms, the laws both against beggars, and those who relieve them, will be cheerfully put into execution."—*Vide* SIR E. M. EDEN, Vol. I. Page 223.

† "These beggars are certainly objects of distress: but the question is, are they proper objects of compassion, and should they be sure to meet with indiscriminate relief? Without it they must perish—without it they propagate the race—without it they would have no existence—without it they encrease and multiply the objects of distress. Surely then charity ceases to deserve that name, when it extends the bounds of human misery. Were it possible to banish poverty and wretchedness by any other means than by industry, and unremitting application, benevolence might safely be permitted to stretch forth the hand, and without distinction to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, and furnish habitations for the desolate. But the misfortune is, that undistinguishing benevolence offers a premium to indolence, profligacy, and vice. These principles can never be too deeply impressed upon the mind. Yet they are

of the people, by preserving the lives of the infant, the sick, and the aged—to promote industry by correcting the vagrant, the idle, and refractory, and to obtain for the public that portion of labour of which the infirm poor are still capable*.

But the merits of the institution, and the manner in which it has been conducted, will be better understood by a short recital of the proceedings of the Acting Governors since their election, and will shew the state of the poor, under the present regulation.

From a body so numerous as the Corporation was, much could not be expected; but the Legislature having corrected this evil, the Acting Governors hope (whilst they endeavour to give a short account of their proceedings) that it may not be imagined that they intend to cast any aspersions upon the conduct of men whose number alone prevented their usefulness.

so little understood, that, not merely in Spain, but in more enlightened countries, they are overlooked, or violated, and no where more so than with us."—*Vide TOWNSEND'S Journey, Vol. 3. Page 10.*

* "Unthinking pity has rashly stopped that natural course of things by which want leads to labour, labour to comfort, the knowledge of comfort to industry, and to all those virtues by which the toiling multitude so incalculably add to the strength and happiness of a country; and whilst it neglects that respectable poverty which shrinks from public sight, it encourages, by profuse and indiscriminate charity, all those abominable arts which make beggary a better trade than a workshop."—*Vide An Account of the Management of the Poor in Hamburg.*

The indiscriminate association of the poor must necessarily have been destructive of industry, order, and decency; the first object therefore of the Acting Governors was to form them into separate classes, according to their ages, qualities, conduct, and abilities; by these means they were enabled to excite industry by emulation, to discriminate between the idle vagrant, and the industrious yet distressed manufacturer; to give to one his portion of reward, to the other (if necessary) his portion of punishment.

To render this more effectual, each class was placed under the immediate superintendence of one of the Governors, who pledged himself to pay daily attention to that class over which he was to preside, and to report to the Board his observations on their situation. Thus an intimate knowledge was obtained of every person in the institution, their wants were accurately known, and immediately redressed.

These regulations, though apparently easy, and certainly useful, were found, from prejudice and habit, difficult in the execution; but by firmness and perseverance those difficulties were surmounted.

It having been found that numbers were induced to enter the House, with the certainty of receiving

receiving gratuitous support, superior to what their labour elsewhere would have procured them; the Dietary next underwent a strict examination, when it was discovered, that from the quality of the food, the mode of distribution, and the fraud, and peculation of the officers, the expence was enormous *—they therefore reduced it to that standard by which the industrious labourer can subsist in his own habitation, at the lowest rate of wages †;—that they have given them at least an equally wholesome and a cheaper substitute ‡, and that the health of the poor has not suffered by the alteration will appear from the following statement of the Dietary, and its expence, and of the mortality of the poor, for the six months preceding, and subsequent to their election.

* “ In a pamphlet written by Richard Dunning, and published in London, in the year 1698, he complains that profuseness of diet is one of the principal causes of the increase of the poor’s rate.”—*Vide Sir M. EDEN, Vol. 1. Page 219.*

† “ It was our determined principle to reduce this support lower than what any industrious man or woman in such circumstances could earn—for if the manner in which relief is given be not a spur to industry, it becomes undoubtedly a premium to sloth and profligacy.”—*Vide An Account of the Management of the Poor in Hamburg, Page 18.*

‡ In this, and indeed in most of their arrangements, the Acting Governors have derived infinite advantage from a perusal of the ingenious Essays of Count Rumford.—Soup, very similar to that recommended by him, but cheaper and more nutritive, is distributed to the poor, with (it is presumed) this additional advantage, that the portion of bread formerly given in a dry substance is now put into each noggin—this has totally destroyed the common practice of commuting it for whiskey, &c.

*Statement of the Dietary, and its expence, and
of the Mortality.*

	£.	s.	d.
Expence of the food of each pau- per, from the 25th of Decem- ber, 1796, to the 24th of June, 1797, - - - - -	2	13	6h
Expence of Do. from the 24th of June, 1797, to the 25th of De- cember, 1797, - - - - -	1	10	5
Average number of the poor from the 25th of December, 1796, to the 24th of June, 1797, - - - - -			1770
Mortality, - - - - -			574
Average number of the poor from the 24th of June, 1797, to the 25th of December, 1797, - - - - -			1664
*Mortality, - - - - -			303

For the different Dietaries, *vide* Appendix.

Though little had been received, and indeed little was expected from the labour of persons, the majority of whom were grown old in idleness or ignorance, or from the young who were

* The mortality in either of the above cases is not to be considered as great in an institution where many are admitted in the last stage of infirmity or disease, and many die before remedies can be administered.

rather

rather learning than labouring; yet they felt it their duty to turn their attention to that difficult though necessary object*.

Experience having shown them that giving clothes indiscriminately to the poor, relaxed their industry, (nakedness alone having been considered as a sufficient claim) and that such clothes not being their own property, were neither valued nor preserved, but generally commuted for spirituous liquors; the Acting Governors determined that the clothing of those capable of labour, should arise solely from their own exertions†; and,

* "The earnings of the persons confined here, (in Penitentiary Houses) constitute a secondary consideration; for surely it is impossible to place any degree of profit in competition with the prospect of meliorating the minds of our fellow-creatures."—*Vide* HOWARD, *vol. 2. page 222.*

† "I insist upon these facts, because they not only prove the wisdom of a measure which makes the relief of the poor, dependent on their own industry, and obliges them to a kind of work, the produce of which, is the undoubted measure of the exertions they have employed—But, because they prove also the necessity of enforcing this measure daily enfeebled by the cunning and the obvious misery of the poor operating on the sensibility of the Overseers. Premiums held out to vice must of course increase the number of the idle and the profligate—and what must be the feelings of the honest industrious workman, who, with the utmost exertion of his strength, hardly earns the necessaries of life, when next to his door sloth sits in undeserved ease, and reaps where it has not sown.—It is literally true, that where no man can perish for want, many will be idle—and that the natural course

and, as an encouragement, they give them up in fact, the entire produce, reserving scarcely sufficient to repay the expence of machinery and superintendance—instead of one-sixth which they hitherto received, they allowed them two-thirds of their earnings.

But, to enable them to dispose of the profits of their labour to the best advantage, there is a shop in the House, under the immediate inspection of the Governors, where every article of humble luxury, and innocent gratification, is sold to the poor at the lowest rate, to provide which abroad, was formerly a pretence for idleness and absence*.

They have also established a class of merit, lodged, and fed apart from the others; into which those only will be admitted, who shall have been distinguished by superior industry, moral conduct, and submission to the Rules of the House.

course of things in 99 cases out of 100 would have forced the wretch to labour, and perhaps secured him comfort, if pity, like an unskilful physician, had not stepped in, and by a palliative remedy prevented the cure."—*Vide Account of the management of the poor in Hamburg,* page 45, 46.

* A shop something of this nature was opened in the year 1794, in Mongewell, in Oxfordshire, for the benefit of the poor—of that, and three small adjoining parishes—*Vide "First Report of the Society for bettering the condition and increasing the comfort of the poor."* Page 17.

These bold, and hitherto unexampled experiments, have had the happiest effect, by having excited to industry many who had hitherto concealed their talents, and induced others to work, who had never been brought up to any trade—their labour has progressively increased; and many feeling that they were capable, from the knowledge and habits acquired in the House, to support themselves elsewhere, have relieved the Institution from the expence of their maintenance—and added to the general mass of national industry*.

To the mode of distributing the different articles of provision from the Steward's stores to the several Offices, there had been hitherto no check—they therefore established the following regulation:—The head Porter every morning at an early hour, returns to the Secretary the number to be provided with food for

* “ The Bishop of Nismes, not contented with relieving from his purse, the distresses of the poor, increased the produce of labour in his diocese. In the distribution of alms his benevolence was guided by discretion—he was a stranger to that destructive species of liberality which originates in blind sensibility, and has no other foundation but undistinguished compassion—he consulted at once, his head and heart—neither turning away his eyes from beholding misery, nor relieving it merely—and at all hazards, that he might avoid the painful sight, but gave such assistance in the season of distress—as both reason and religion must approve, leaving the poor to feel *precisely* that degree of want which will be always needful to stimulate their industry—thus he resembled the prudent gardener who waters the drooping plant, and continues to water it—but only whilst the Heavens withhold their rain.”—*Vide TOWNSEND'S Journey, vol. 1. page 65.*

the day; the Secretary calculates the quantity necessary to be issued from the stores; and the several Officers acknowledge the receipt in pass-books, which are compared by the Board, once a week, with the Steward's store-book, and the balance ascertained.

Formerly the different articles of provision were stored in a damp vault remote from the kitchen, and culinary operations were frequently retarded from want of water. The store are now placed under the same roof, immediately contiguous to the kitchen, and behind them a bake-house is proposed to be erected*; the busi-

* The model of an oven of a peculiar and most ingenious construction has been erected by Count Rumford in one of the working halls of the House of Industry. It is proposed to build one similar, but on a larger scale, in a room adjacent to the Steward's stores.—To have there a mill for grinding corn, to be worked by the compelled, to give to the poor bread made of whole wheaten or of messin meal, and to carry on their process of grinding, baking, &c. within the House.

“ I made another experiment in the House of Industry in Dublin, which I wished time to have prosecuted further. Finding that the expence for wheaten bread for the House was very great, amounting in the year 1795, to no less than 3841l.—I saw that a very considerable saving might be made by furnishing those who were fed at the public expence with oaten cakes (a kind of bread to which they had always been used) instead of rendering them dainty, and spoiling them by giving them the best wheaten bread that could be procured, as I found had hitherto been done.

“ With a view to facilitate this important change in the mode of feeding the numerous objects of charity and of correction, who were shut up together within the walls of that extensive establishment, I constructed, what I would call, a perpetual oven.—*Vide Rumford's Essay 6, page 171.*

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ness will then be conducted with œconomy, ease and dispatch, as the boilers for dressing the food are supplied from reservoirs which are capable of containing 200 hogheads of rain water; an object hitherto unattended to.

The old arrangement equally impeded the operations of the laundry, which was formerly supplied with water from the Liffey; at present that article is collected in an ample cistern from the adjacent buildings.

The carriage and distribution of the food, heretofore a part of the duty of the beadles, is now cheaply, and cheerfully performed by females, and the beadles are exclusively employed in clearing the streets of beggars, and in preserving order in the House; and that they may be under the immediate inspection of the Visitor, they are lodged in a guard-room contiguous to the entrance.

The building now nearly complete, which they have erected in the centre of the courtyard, comprizes two halls, each 118 feet by 18, for feeding the adult poor; and a third for the Class of Merit, with galleries for the Visitor to superintend the poor at their meals, to inspect the distribution of the food, and to see that order is preserved. These galleries will also

be used by the Chaplains for the more decent performance of their clerical duties.

At one end of this range there is an office for the Master of the Works, purposely placed opposite the entrance into the House, that no article of manufacture may pass without his particular notice. The mode of warming and ventilating this range of buildings combines utility with economy; two fire places situated respectively in the office of the Master of the Works and the Hall of Merit, with flues branching horizontally at the height of five feet from the floor to a chimney in the centre, communicate a sufficient and equable heat, and four of Count Rumford's ingenious louvers carry off the vitiated air, whilst a sufficient supply of atmospheric air is obtained without danger by small apertures in the lower part of the side walls, covered with perforated boxes.

As the work-shops for the accommodation of the labouring poor were totally insufficient, they have built one capable of containing eight looms, and forty flax wheels, which, with the rooms lately occupied by the Master of the Works, and the provision stores now vacated, will hold above 200 adults at labour.

Reflecting with pleasure on the advantages resulting from the judicious arrangement of

Count Rumford in his establishment in this House of an Asylum for industrious children, and the moral and political benefits derived from the separation of even part of them from vicious association, as well as from the economical mode of lodging, and feeding them, the Acting Governors were naturally solicitous to enlarge, and give the utmost efficacy to his benevolent intentions.

The original design extending but to 50 males, and 50 females, was but a partial good; they proposed making it more general, and shortly after their election contracted for the alteration of the South East wing of the House, according to the model fitted up by the Count. Had the contract been executed in the stipulated time, the entire of their plan with respect to this object would have been now in complete operation, the male and female children would have been distinct from each other, they would have been separated from the rest of the poor, and would have been employed in various branches of manufacture, according to their sex, age, and capacity.

The kitchen designed by the Count being too small for the accommodation of all the children, was necessarily enlarged; the alteration having been made under the immediate inspection of the Board, was completed in a few days, and

with a view to oeconomy in fuel, double boilers were erected agreeably to the Count's latest improvements.

From this department they expect the happiest consequences. Convinced that skill in any trade is a more substantial acquisition with an apprentice than the small fee which any charitable institution can afford, they propose to engage proper persons, *many of whom are to be found in the House*, to instruct the children in Weaving, Toy-making, Shoe-making, &c. &c. and to direct that a third of their earnings, and the fee (heretofore injudiciously bestowed upon strangers, whose sole object was to obtain it,) should be given as a premium to those instructors.

In this branch of the institution they also propose making such experiments with respect to diet, fuel, and employment, as could not with prudence be attempted upon a larger scale in the other departments.

It was also found necessary to reform the infirmary, where the diet was profuse, the consumption of wine enormous, and the medicines unnecessarily expensive. They have succeeded, and their efforts were ably seconded by the Medical Officers, whose prompt and steady co-operation

co-operation demand their best acknowledgements, and to whose skill, and daily attention, they in a great measure attribute the decrease of the mortality.

Finding that an hourly, as well as a daily attendance, was absolutely necessary to give effect to those regulations, they appointed the Master of the Hospital to the office of inspector, who, without any additional salary, has undertaken, in the absence of the Governors, to visit at all hours every department of the House, and to report his observations to the Visitor and the Board,

In a summary sketch of this nature, it is not easy to state what has been, or what may be effected. To those who will reflect on the extent of this institution, and the numerous objects it embraces, when it is considered that it contains every description of human misery, and of human depravity, and that the Conductors of this Charity in their prosecution of a national good, have to encounter personal peril, from violence, or contagion, it may well be conceived, that though much in a short time has been done, much still remains unfinished—and whilst with gratitude they acknowledge the able assistance constantly afforded to them, by one, whose enlightened mind, and elevated rank, enabled him successfully to direct his attention to the interests of

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of the poor, they presume to assert, that if they are allowed to carry their principles into effect, they will make the House of Industry as perfect as the nature of so extended an institution will admit, and in a great degree a model for similar establishments.

(Signed)

JAMES HENTHORN,
WILLIAM O'CONNOR,
H. T. WORTHINGTON,
FRANCIS L'ESTRANGE,
JAMES HORNER,
EDWARD HOUGHTON,
THOMAS GAMBLE.

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P E T I T I O N
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IN THE SESSION OF 1799.

TO THE HONORABLE THE
COMMONS OF IRELAND
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION
OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
OF THE
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, your Petitioners were appointed Acting Governors of the House of Industry, until the first day of May, 1799.

THAT the average number in the House, from the twenty-fifth day of December, 1797, to the twenty-fifth day of December, 1798, was *one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven*—and the expenditure in that time was 11,726l. 14s. 8d. in which sum is included 419l. 14s. 8dh. debts due by the Corporation instituted for the relief of the Poor, and 1872l. 3s. 10dh. debts due by the Acting Governors for the year 1797—also the sum of 1873l. 10s. 9dh. expended in indispensably necessary buildings and machinery, and premiums for the labour of the poor, which sums

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being deducted from the first-mentioned sum, leaves for the expence of maintenance and other charges, the sum of 7561l. 5s. 3dh. which is at the rate of 4l. 15s. 3df. per head per annum.

THAT the several regulations they have made to promote labour have been so successful as not only to double the produce, but to enable many (from the knowledge and habits of industry acquired in the House) to maintain themselves abroad, and cease to be a burthen on the Institution.

THAT notwithstanding the increased price of provisions and several other necessary articles, Petitioners have neither exceeded their Estimate for the subsistence of the Institution, nor abridged the comforts of the Poor,

THAT in the last Session of Parliament, they stated to this Honourable House, that in order to carry their plans of œconomy and improvement into complete effect, and to establish in this city a gratuitous receptacle for every description of Poor, it would be necessary to build an Infirmary for the sick, and Cells for lunatics, capable of containing about 250 patients.

THAT by an Estimate laid before your Petitioners, it appears that the expence of building such an Infirmary would amount to the sum of 8000l.

THAT

THAT the present Infirmary is in so ruinous a condition as to threaten immediate danger to its inhabitants ;—that the Cells for lunatics are insufficient for the accommodation of so very numerous and increasing a class of poor ;—and that if some immediate repairs be not made, the sick must be admitted into the dormitories of the healthy, and thus the dreadful consequences of contagion be unavoidable.

PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray this Honourable House to grant Nine Thousand One Hundred and Ninety Pounds for the support of the Institution for the ensuing year, and One Thousand Two Hundred Pounds towards the building Cells, repairing the Infirmary, and purchasing Machinery and Implements of Labour, according to the annexed Estimate, or such other sums as to them may seem meet.

Given under our Common Seal at Dublin,
January 31, 1799.

(Seal)

A N
ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
OF THE
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE Acting Governors of the House of Industry having published in January last a statement of the measures which they pursued for the improvement of that Institution, and conceiving that an annual statement of their further exertions to accomplish this desirable object would be attended with advantage, beg leave to represent, that the arrangements they have made to promote labour, sobriety, and moral conduct among the classes of poor committed to their care, have not disappointed their expectations.

The industry of the poor in the House has been more than doubled in consequence of the regulation of last year—namely, augmenting the former allowance of 2d. in the shilling earned by them to 8d.—and the payment of this quota
in

in coin appropriated to, and current only in the House, which the venders of spirituous liquors in the neighbourhood refuse to take, has secured habits of sobriety. The wages of labour by this regulation are forced into the most proper channel of expenditure, and are, with few exceptions, commuted *for clothing, or extra provisions in shops provided by the Board within the walls of the Institution.* The adult poor on the establishment, who now procure their clothing by labour only, are obviously better clad than heretofore, when they conceived their right to clothes arose from nakedness.

The Halls for feeding the poor, which have been finished within the last six months, completely answer the ends they are designed for.

In the course of the present year some necessary buildings and other local improvements have been made, the better to employ the poor and to secure a supply of water—and the grounds unoccupied by buildings have been appropriated to furnish Vegetables for the Institution.

Much attention has been given within the last twelve months to introduce suitable employments for the Children—to this end a workshop has been built for 12 stocking frames, in which a number of females are instructed in Hosiery—a manufacture, which, though extremely well-

adapted

adapted to females, has not been hitherto attempted by them in this country; and the Board cannot omit this opportunity of stating their opinion, that the employing *females* in this manufacture, and in others of a like kind, wherein an expert hand is more requisite than masculine strength, merits every possible encouragement from the Legislature and the public—more especially when it is considered that the modern invention and use of machinery in several manufactures, superseding the necessity of manual labour, and the usurpation of the male sex of many departments of industry formerly occupied by females, have deprived of support a very considerable number of the latter class---many of whom abandon themselves to profligacy, chiefly because they are excluded from those branches of industry for which they are peculiarly fitted. These considerations have determined the Board to increase the number of stocking frames to as large an amount, as they conveniently can do in the current year.

For the employment of the *male* children a large Hall has been furnished with Calico and Linen Looms which are constantly employed---Tayloring and Shoemaking have been introduced, and some progress has been made in the manufacture of Toys. The children of both sexes are apprenticed for seven years, to those who superintend their instruction, with reservation to the Board of the power of assigning over their

their indentures at the end of the two first years, to such manufacturers as shall propose to take them for the remaining five years. Certificates of the character of the persons applying, and of their competency to maintain the children from the Minister or Church-wardens of the parish they reside in, are in this case always required by the Board.

The persons employed to instruct the children in trades, are at present at fixed salaries, but under an agreement that at the expiration of one year, they shall relinquish those salaries, and in lieu thereof accept a third of the produce of the children's labour---one third is intended to be applied to the clothing and maintenance of the children, and the remaining third will be expended in premiums to encourage exertion.

In those measures for the education of children, the Board think proper to remark that some among the working people of Dublin, have endeavoured to counteract them, from an apprehension that their respective trades will be over-stocked with hands, and the price of labour diminished.

Many of the children, with permission of the Board, have entered into the army.

The children are examined by some of the Governors, every Sunday, in the principles

ples of the christian religion, in spelling, reading, and arithmetic, and premiums are given to superior merit.

It may not be improper here to remark that the children in the House of Industry, enjoy equal advantages of education with those in the parochial schools of this city, *together with maintenance and instruction in various branches of manufacture*, which latter form no part of the plan adopted in many of the parochial institutions, and that although maintenance and the practical knowledge of manufactures are in the House of Industry superadded to similar education, the charge on the public is less by one half, than the expence in the parochial schools. A public saving which may be accounted for by the superior æconomical advantages which an institution on a large, possesses over an institution on a small scale.

The Hospitals of this city, as appears by the statement of an eminent physician *, afford very inadequate assistance to its poor in those instances wherein they have most need of medical aid---viz. in contagious fevers, and other acute diseases, which extremely prevail among the poor of this metropolis, and which the wretched habitations and filth of the districts they reside in are supposed to generate. In this respect the Hospital of the House of Industry, may be considered as an establishment of much importance

* Doctor Percival, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

—as the cases admitted into it are mostly those of fever, and as it is open not only to the paupers of the House of Industry, but to the poor in general. From the 25th December, 1797, to the 25th December, 1798—1,659 patients have been admitted into it; 1,443 of those have been restored to health, and to their families—of 66 friendless lunatics, 47 have been cured—for so much health restored, much credit should be given to the unremitting attention of the Medical Officers, much to a minute observance of cleanliness. The walls of the sick wards are washed every month with lime, and sheets are allowed to the patients' beds, which were heretofore refused from an apprehension of expence.

Additional cells for Lunatics, (an encreasing class,) are intended to be built early in Spring, and apartments for Ideots, with appropriated ground to walk in. A House detached from all the other buildings, will be assigned *exclusively* to *fevers*, and the present Infirmary will be confined to surgical and cronic cases. According to the plan proposed, the buildings relative to the Medical department will form a quadrangle, enclosing an Area of half an acre—an arrangement which will tend greatly to promote the convalescence of the patients.

With a view to better the condition of the poor of this city in general, and to prevent the funds

of the House of Industry from being incumbered by unnecessary claims, the Board have determined to open a public Kitchen or Soup-shop, detached from the House of Industry, for the purpose of supplying with Soup, Bread, and Beer, in rooms appropriated to each class—the industrious mechanic and the impotent poor; the former on paying for those articles at the lowest rate, the latter on producing tickets from Subscribers to this establishment.

The industrious mechanic, possessing employment, but unaided by such an accommodation, (it is conceived) pays for subsistence, when the dearness of fuel and the small quantity of food requisite for his daily maintenance are considered at the highest rate—to him the establishment must be beneficial, as it will enable him to command, with the wages of labour, a greater portion of food, than he otherwise could, with little waste of time, and at small expence, and contribute to prevent him from sinking into poverty, and becoming a burthen to the House of Industry.

With respect to the unemployed or impotent poor, who are to be fed on producing tickets from Subscribers to the public Kitchen—it is to be observed, that when charity shall be dispensed in Tickets, as here proposed, and not in money, to street-beggars, private bounty will be compelled to take that wholesome direction intended
by

by the benevolent, and when the application of it to the indulgence of vicious habits shall have been thus rendered difficult, the trade of street-begging will be stript of its principal allurements.

To induce the public to discountenance this nuisance of street-beggars by every possible argument, the Board consider their chief duty; and are not a little surprized that no apprehension seems to be entertained by their fellow-citizens, that the squalid and ragged beings whom they encourage to hang about their persons, their houses, and places of worship, may communicate to themselves and families the seeds of the most infectious and fatal diseases.

In the prosecution of those measures for the improvement of the Institution, which the Acting Governors hope will merit approbation, the expenditure has not been suffered to extend beyond the aid granted in the last Session of Parliament, notwithstanding that many articles purchased for the Institution, such as Woollen and Linen Cloth, Medicines, and Provisions, have been at a considerably higher rate than in former years.

The Board conclude with stating, that many difficulties which appeared at the outset to be almost invincible, have been by perseverance overcome, and that the experience they have had since their appointment, has suggested many

valuable improvements, which time and national support only are requisite to bring to maturity, inasmuch that they confidently hope the House of Industry in Dublin may be made, in a few years, a model for other similar Institutions in Europe, and be completely disengaged from all those imperfections which have been too hastily considered as necessarily interwoven with the very nature of such Institutions.

(Signed)

JAMES HENTHORN.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR.

H. T. WORTHINGTON.

FRANCIS L'ESTRANGE.

EDWARD HOUGHTON.

THOMAS GAMBLE.

JAMES HORNER.

XIX: APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

*Establishment of the House of Industry,
the Infirmary, and the Asylums for
industrious Children.*

JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq. TREASURER.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Per An.			Tot. p. An.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, Accountant, Pay Clerk and Providore, Thomas Byrne and his Assistant, -	100	0	0			
Officers full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
				123	0	0
Rev. Henry Campbell, A. B. Protestant Chaplain, -				35	0	0
Rev. Patrick Powell, D.D. Roman Catholic Chaplain, -				35	0	0
Inspector, James Pearson, -						
Master of the Works, Benjamin O'Brien, (he has 20 per cent. on all work done, he finding work for the poor, and risking all debts) -						
Officer's full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
Allowed him for rent, -	13	13	0			
				36	13	0
Steward, John Rooke, -	50	0	0			
Officer's full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
				73	0	0
Carried forward, -				302	13	0

Amount of Officers salaries brought forward,	Per An.			Tot. p. An.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
				302	13	0
Housekeeper, Mary Clarke, -	50	0	0			
Officer's full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
				73	0	0
Laundress, Martha Hunt, -	10	8	0			
Officer's full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
				33	8	0
Head Porter, Nicholas Rutledge, -	20	0	0			
Officer's full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
				43	0	0
Head Beadle, Thomas Graham, -	26	15	2			
Officer's full Allowance, -	23	0	0			
A full suit of Clothes, -	4	11	0			
				54	6	2
12 Beadles each 6s. 6d. per Week -	202	16	0			
A full suit of Clothes for six at 3l. 8s. 3d. per suit, -	20	9	6			
				223	5	6
				729	12	8

Rev. Henry Campbell, A. B. Protestant Chaplain	100	0	0
Rev. Patrick Powell, D. D. Roman Catholic Chaplain	100	0	0
Inspector, James Fenelon	100	0	0
Master of the Works, Benjamin O'Brien	100	0	0
Officer's full Allowance	100	0	0
Steward, John Rooker	100	0	0
Officer's full Allowance	100	0	0
Carried forward	302	13	0

	Per Week.	per An.	Tot.	per An.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward, -			729	12 8
Premiums to the Poor employed in menial Offices in the House Department.				
22 Ward-women, at 6d. per Week each, -	0 11 0			
4 Deputies at 3d. -	0 1 0			
2 Blanket-menders, at 6d. -	0 1 0			
2 Servants for Board-room and Office, at 6d. -	0 1 0			
1 Bread-cutter, -	0 3 3			
1 Gate-keeper, -	0 3 3			
1 Carter, -	0 3 3			
1 Messenger, -	0 1 7½			
2 Store-maids, &c. -	0 1 7½			
2 Barbers, at 1s. 1d. -	0 2 2			
1 Clerk to the Church, -	0 0 6½			
1 Clerk to the Chapel, -	0 0 6½			
2 Watchmen, at 1s. 1d. -	0 2 2			
7 Labourers, at 2s. -	0 14 0			
4 Barrow-women, at 2s. 2d. -	0 8 8			
3 Stair and Necessary-washers, at 9d. -	0 2 3			
4 Hall-washers and Scrapers, at 6d. -	0 2 0			
2 Noggin-gatherers, at 6d. -	0 1 0			
1 Kitchen-helper, -	0 0 9			
1 Stokehole-man, -	0 1 1			
6 Kitchen-maids, at 9d. -	0 4 6			
3 Laundry-maids, at 9d. -	0 2 3			
6 Hall-servers, at 6d. -	0 3 0			
79 Persons weekly, at -	3 11 11		186	19 8
Expence of House Department annually, -			186	19 8
			916	12 4

(240)

	Per Week.			per An.			Total. per An.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward							916	12	4

INFIRMARY DEPARTMENT

Master of the Infirmary, and
Apothecary, James Pearson,
Officer's full Allowance,

50 0 0
23 0 0

Matron, Isabella Barrow,
Officer's full Allowance,

29 13 6
23 0 0

Premiums to the Poor employed
in menial Offices in the Infir-
mary Department.

1 Porter, -
8 Nurses at 10½d. per week,
4 Deputies at 5¼d. do.
1 Messenger, -

0 3 3
0 7 0
0 1 9
0 1 1

14 Persons weekly, at

0 13 1

34 0 4

Expence of Infirmary Depart-
ment,

159 13 10

ASYLUMS.

Superintendant, -
Officer's full Allowance, -

20 0 0
23 0 0

1 School-Master, -
1 School-Mistress
1 Mender of clothes, -
3 Servant-maids, at 9d. -

0 2 8½
0 2 8½
0 1 1
0 2 3

0 8 9

22 15 0

The following persons are
employed in teaching the children
their respective trades: they have
hitherto received the salaries an-

Carried forward,

65 15 0

1076 6 4

Brought forward

nexed to their names, but are engaged to commute them during the course of the present year, for a third of the children's earnings.

Alexander Chambers, Linen and Cotton Weaver,
Gabriel Smyth, Hosier,
David Servant and Assistant,
Toy-makers,
Philip Dolan, Taylor,
Garrett Fitzgerald, Shoemaker,

Per week.			per An.			Tot. per An.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
65	15	0	10	76	6	2		

0	19	6
0	19	6
1	2	9
0	5	5
0	3	3

173 1 8

Expencc of Asylums annually,

238 16 8

Total amount of the Establishment.

1315 2 10

DIELVA OF THE HOUSE

DIETARY OF THE HOUSE.—No. 1.

(42)

	BREAKFAST.	Cost.	DINNER.	Cost.	Tot. Daily Cost.	OBSERVATIONS.
Sunday	Stir-about 2lbs. Buttermilk 1 pint.	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 pints Soup made with 3 oz. Beef boiled into a pulp with oat and barley meal, peas, vegetables, spices, and 4 oz. bread.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Solids, 2lbs. 4 oz. Fluids, 2 quarts.
Monday	Same.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Oatmeal potage spiced, 1 quart and 8 oz. bread.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Solids, 2lbs. 8 oz. Fluids, 3 pints.
Tuesday	Same.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Same as Sunday.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Same as Sunday.
Wednesday	Same.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Potatoes 3lbs. Buttermilk a quart.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Solids, 5lbs. Fluids, 3 pints.
Thursday	Same.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Same as Sunday.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	Same as Sunday.
Friday	Same.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Calecannon 3lbs. Buttermilk a pint.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Solids, 5lbs. Fluids, 1 quart.
Saturday	Same.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Bread 8 oz. Buttermilk 1 quart.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Solids, 2lb. 8 oz. Fluids, 3 pints.
			Average Cost per Annum, 3l. os. 10d.			During the slaughtering season in Dublin, the soup is made of ox heads similar to the mode recommended in the second Report of the Society for bettering the condition and encreasing the comforts of the poor.—p. 83.

N. B. On Christmas day and Easter Sunday, each person receives 8 oz. boiled Beef, 8 oz. bread, and one pint beer at dinner.

The support of each person in the extensive work-house at Cadiz, costs 16l. 13s. 11d. per annum. To support 1718 at that rate would cost 27,829l.—*Vide TOWNSEND'S Survey, Vol. 2. p. 350.*

The support of each person in the Shrewsbury work-house, costs 13l. per annum per head.—To support 1718, the average number of poor in the House of Industry last year at that rate would have cost the nation 22,334l. *Vide Account of Shrewsbury work-house.*

A DIETARY FOR THE ASYLUMS—No. 2.

[illegible]

A DIETARY FOR THE INFIRMARY—CONVALESCENT OR FULL DIET.—No. 3.

	BREAKFAST.	Cost.	DINNER.	Cost.	Daily Cost.	OBSERVATIONS.
Sunday	2lbs. Stir-a-bout, or Flummery, 1 pint Sweet or Butter-milk.	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 pints of Soup made with 3 oz. Beef boiled into a Pulp with Oat and Barley Meal, Peas, Vegetables, Spices, and 6 oz. Bread.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Solids 2lb. 4oz. Fluids 2 quarts.
Monday	Same.		Same.			Same.
Tuesday	Same.		Same.			Same.
Wednesday	Same.		Same.			Same.
Thursday	Same.		Same.			Same.
Friday	Same.		Same.			Same.
Saturday	Same.		Same.			Same.
			Water Gruel and Imperial Water <i>ad libitum.</i>			
			Average Cost per annum, 3l. 8s. 4d.			

(22)

11

CHERAVUIONZ

112

1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

*Resolution of the Acting Governors of the
House of Industry.*

Agreed to on the 28th of August, 1797.

THAT the ACTING GOVERNORS of this House, with the assistance of the Weekly Visitor, do individually undertake the management of the classes of the poor in the wards annexed to their names, subject to the controul of the Board, and that they do pay particular attention to the classes respectively committed to their care.

JAMES HENTHORN, Esq.

The Infirmary, Lunaticks, and Class of Merit.

The Rev. WM. O'CONNOR.

The Male and Female Asylums for industrious
Children.

HEN. TALBOT WORTHINGTON, Esq.

Ward No. 4 Compelled and Ideots.

Do. - 7 Reduced Tradesmen.

Do. - 11 Lint Makers.

FRANCIS LESTRANGE, Esq.

Ward No. 5 The Nursery.

Do. - 6 Infirm and aged Females.

Do. - 9 Compelled and Ideots, Males.

Do. - 10 Infirm and aged Males.

The

The Rev. JAMES HORNER.

Ward No. 2 Servants and their Deputies—
Females.

Do. - 3 Compelled and refractory Do.
Do. - 4 Compelled and Ideots Do.

EDWARD HOUGHTON, Esq.

Ward No. 12 Quilters.

Do. - 13 Workshops.

Do. - 14 Lace-makers.

The Rev. THOMAS GAMBLE.

Ward No. 16 Cotton Workers.

Do. - 17 Flax Spinners.

Do. - 18 Worsted Spinners.

FRANCIS LESTRANGE, Esq.

Ward No. 5 The Nursery.

Do. - 6 Infirm and aged Females.

Do. - 9 Compelled and Ideots Males.

Do. - 10 Infirm and aged Males.

Rules

The

*Rules and Orders of the Acting Governors of
the House of Industry.*

Agreed to on the 28th of August, 1798.

THE POOR of this House are required to observe:

THAT they shall quietly submit themselves to the rules and orders established for the government of this House, and respectfully obey the officers, as such conduct alone shall entitle them to protection from the Governors. Refractory or disorderly behaviour will be opposed by adequate punishment.

THAT they shall be diligent in their respective employments, and one third part of their earnings shall be given to them in money on every Saturday as a reward, except in cases of misconduct.

THAT they shall regularly attend Divine Service on Sundays, according to their respective modes of worship; and during its celebration they shall behave with reverence and decorum. Improper conduct shall be severely punished.

G

IV. THAT

IV.

THAT they shall go to breakfast and dinner in the Halls with regularity, when summoned by the bell.

V.

THAT, except when at work, they shall confine themselves to their respective wards.

VI.

THAT no male shall on any pretence appear in a female ward, or a female in a male ward.

VII.

THAT they shall not steal nor damage any clothing or furniture.

VIII.

THAT no spirituous liquors shall be brought into the House.

IX.

THAT the nurses shall take particular care that the windows in their wards be opened, and the bedding turned before six o'clock in the morning in the summer, and eight in the winter.

X.

THAT one person only from each ward shall be granted leave of absence in any one day, except on Saturday, when the master of the works is empowered to give that liberty to such of the industrious poor as he shall think, by their diligence, entitled to that indulgence.

XI.

THAT, when permitted to go out, they do not stay longer than the time appointed.

XII. **THAT**

XII.

THAT the discharging the poor on this establishment shall be confined to Wednesdays and Saturdays, except by leave from the Visitor, Secretary, Master of the Hospital, Steward, or Housekeeper; and that visitors shall be admitted to see their friends on said days only, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, and that on ringing the bell at one o'clock, all visitors do retire from the House.

XIII.

THAT all complaints shall be respectfully addressed either to the Governor who particularly superintends the department where such complaint originates, or to any of the Governors or Officers of the House.

WHOEVER shall offend against the above Rules, shall be punished either by confinement in the Stocks or in Bridewell, or by diminution of diet, loss of gratuity, or by such corporal punishment as may be determined and adjudged by the Board of Acting Governors, according to the powers vested in them by act of parliament.

**An Estimate of the Expence of supporting the House
of Industry for three Months, from the 25th of
December, 1797, to the 25th of March, 1798.**

Debts due by the late Corporation, and yet unpaid	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Debts due by the Acting Governors for subsisting the Poor to the 25th of December, 1797	406 18 7	
Debts due by do. for building Dining Halls, Work-shops, Stores, and the Asylum for male Children, &c. &c.	678 5 2	
	720 0 0	1805 3 10
For furnishing the said new Buildings with tables, looms, machinery, beds, bedding, &c. &c.		200 0 0
Support of the institution from the 25th of December, 1797, to the 25th of March, 1798, at the rate of five pounds per head per annum, on 1718, the average number for last year		2147 10 0
		<u>4152 13 10</u>

**Estimate of the Expence of sup-
porting the House of Industry,
for one year from the 25th of
March, 1798, to the 25th of
March, 1799.**

Support of the Institution at the rate of 5l. per head per annum, taking the average number of the last year, viz. 1718	8590 0 0	
Contingencies, including pells and poundage, &c. &c.	600 0 0	
	<u>9190 0 0</u>	
Total expence for one year and three months		13342 13 10

An

*An Estimate of the Expence of Supporting the
House of Industry, for one year, from the 25th
of March, 1799, to the 25th of March, 1800.*

	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Support of the Institution at the rate of 5l. per head per annum, taking the average number of the year 1797,	} 3590	0	0			
Contingencies, including Pells and Poundage, &c. &c. - -	} 600	0	0			
Total Expence for Sup- porting the Institution for one year, - -	} ———			9190	0	0
For building Cells and repairing the Infirmary,	} 1000	0	0			
For purchasing Machinery and Implements of Labour,	} 200	0	0			
				1200	0	0
Total Expence, inclu- ding Building Cells, repairing the Infir- mary, and purchasing Machinery and Im- plements of Labour,	} ———			10,390	0	0

An Estimate of the Expenses of Supporting the
House of Industry for one year, from the 25th
of March, 1799, to the 25th of March, 1800.

Statement of the Institution		Statement of the Institution	
At the end of the year	At the end of the year	At the end of the year	At the end of the year
1890	1891	1890	1891
1892	1893	1892	1893
1894	1895	1894	1895
1896	1897	1896	1897
1898	1899	1898	1899
1900	1901	1900	1901
1902	1903	1902	1903
1904	1905	1904	1905
1906	1907	1906	1907
1908	1909	1908	1909
1910	1911	1910	1911
1912	1913	1912	1913
1914	1915	1914	1915
1916	1917	1916	1917
1918	1919	1918	1919
1920	1921	1920	1921
1922	1923	1922	1923
1924	1925	1924	1925
1926	1927	1926	1927
1928	1929	1928	1929
1930	1931	1930	1931
1932	1933	1932	1933
1934	1935	1934	1935
1936	1937	1936	1937
1938	1939	1938	1939
1940	1941	1940	1941
1942	1943	1942	1943
1944	1945	1944	1945
1946	1947	1946	1947
1948	1949	1948	1949
1950	1951	1950	1951
1952	1953	1952	1953
1954	1955	1954	1955
1956	1957	1956	1957
1958	1959	1958	1959
1960	1961	1960	1961
1962	1963	1962	1963
1964	1965	1964	1965
1966	1967	1966	1967
1968	1969	1968	1969
1970	1971	1970	1971
1972	1973	1972	1973
1974	1975	1974	1975
1976	1977	1976	1977
1978	1979	1978	1979
1980	1981	1980	1981
1982	1983	1982	1983
1984	1985	1984	1985
1986	1987	1986	1987
1988	1989	1988	1989
1990	1991	1990	1991
1992	1993	1992	1993
1994	1995	1994	1995
1996	1997	1996	1997
1998	1999	1998	1999
2000	2001	2000	2001
2002	2003	2002	2003
2004	2005	2004	2005
2006	2007	2006	2007
2008	2009	2008	2009
2010	2011	2010	2011
2012	2013	2012	2013
2014	2015	2014	2015
2016	2017	2016	2017
2018	2019	2018	2019
2020	2021	2020	2021
2022	2023	2022	2023
2024	2025	2024	2025
2026	2027	2026	2027
2028	2029	2028	2029
2030	2031	2030	2031
2032	2033	2032	2033
2034	2035	2034	2035
2036	2037	2036	2037
2038	2039	2038	2039
2040	2041	2040	2041
2042	2043	2042	2043
2044	2045	2044	2045
2046	2047	2046	2047
2048	2049	2048	2049
2050	2051	2050	2051
2052	2053	2052	2053
2054	2055	2054	2055
2056	2057	2056	2057
2058	2059	2058	2059

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
OF THE
House of Industry.

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ACTING GOVERNORS
OF THE
House of Industry

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ACTING GOVERNORS, &c.

DUBLIN, *November*, 1797.

The ACTING GOVERNORS of the *House of Industry* request the Public attention to the number of Beggars which infest the streets, a nuisance, which though decreasing, is still considerable and highly disgraceful to the Police of this City.

They are desirous to state the difficulties they experience in their endeavours to clear the streets of vagrant and sturdy Beggars.

To prevent an abuse of the powers vested in their Beadles, those Officers are desired not to take up any except those whom they shall *see* begging, or such as may be delivered over to them for that offence, by house-keepers of reputation. But the Beggars having the earliest notice (from stationed spies) of the approach of the Officers, are enabled either by assuming a new character for the moment, by flight, or by concealment, to elude their vigilance.

H

The

The Board might indeed expect that their fellow-citizens, whose shops and ware-houses are incommoded by importunate and frequently insolent Beggars, and who are by far more capable of discriminating the really distressed from the impostor than their Officers are, would be instrumental in detaining offenders; but they are concerned to state, that the public, from mistaken lenity, decline this duty, and many are even solicitous to shelter Beggars from detection.

It was with justice complained of by the Governors, that when notorious Beggars are taken up and committed to the House by its Officers, or even by the Magistrates, numerous applications are made for their enlargement by respectable house-keepers, no doubt, in consequence of misrepresentation from those who share in the tax levied on the Public.

That the doors of the institution are open without certificate or recommendation to the distressed of every description, (Children not excepted) and that all who have not been compelled, are discharged on expressing a wish to that effect, are facts that cannot be too often stated.

Of 1644 persons now in the House, 1292 have been admitted at their own desire, any of whom would consider expulsion as a severe punishment—the inference is sufficiently obvious.

The

The Board having duly considered this important subject, and thankful for the promised co-operation of their fellow-citizens, are therefore of opinion:—

That the *Law* under which they act cannot be carried into effectual execution, unless alms to street beggars be discontinued, especially where such beggars are likely, from distortion or disease, to convey impressions of a disagreeable or dangerous tendency; and unless the magistrates, church-wardens, directors of the watch, and principal inhabitants of this city, shall afford their aid in apprehending and detecting vagrants and stationary beggars. They also submit the expediency of holding vestries to consider of the most effectual means to suppress this evil, and the propriety of appointing parochial officers to apprehend such persons, and commit them to the watch-houses of their respective parishes. On notice of such committal being sent to the gate-porter of the House of Industry, the public may be assured, that the carriage and officers of the Board shall be sent without delay to convey them to the House—and to the most active parishes the Board will feel it their duty to be more particularly attentive.

By Order of the Board,

T. BYRNE, *Secretary.*

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.*January 7, 1799.*

THE ACTING GOVERNORS inform the inhabitants of Dublin, that the carriage for conveying Beggars to the House of Industry having been for some time useless, they have provided a new one, and are now ready to carry into effect the law against vagrant and sturdy Beggars.

They propose to commence by effectually clearing the streets of those parishes whose watch-houses shall be kept open, for the reception of such as shall be taken up by their officers, from twelve till five o'clock every day, at which time their Carriage will attend, and convey them to the House of Industry.

As it is their anxious wish to carry into effectual execution the intentions of the Legislature, and to contribute as far as in them lies, towards establishing the Police of the City, and as this can only be done with the assistance of the Magistrates, Church-wardens, Directors of the Watch, and principal Inhabitants—they beg leave to state, that they will feel it peculiarly incumbent on them to execute the Law, in such Parishes as may choose to co-operate with them in this arrangement.

Extract.

*Extract from the Journals of the Acting
Governors of the House of Industry.*

RESOLVED,

That a Circular Letter be written to the Church-Wardens of the different Parishes in this City, requesting them or any other two Directors of the Watch, to meet the *Acting Governors* on Thursday the 31st instant, to consult upon the best mode of co-operating with them in their endeavours to clear the streets of vagrant and offensive Beggars,

By Order,

THOS. BYRNE, Sec.

Jan. 17, 1799.

*At a Meeting of the Acting Governors of the
House of Industry, on Thursday the 31st of
January, 1799, to confer with a Deputation
from the Directors of the Watch of the
different parishes in this city:*

The Parishes of St. George, St. Michael, St. Thomas, and St. Anne, having been represented by a Church-Warden or Director, and having expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Board in their endeavours to clear the streets of their Parishes of vagrant and offensive Beggars, by keeping their respective Watch-houses open, and employing two Beadles to take

up

up Beggars in their district, from whence they will be brought to the House of Industry by the Officers of the Board,

It was Resolved,

That the Thanks of the Board be, and are hereby given to those Gentlemen, and the Board will feel it their duty to be more particularly attentive to clear *their* Parishes of vagrant and offensive Beggars.

The Board of Acting Governors meets on Mondays and Thursdays, at *two o'clock*, and will thankfully receive any information from the above Gentlemen, or other Church-Wardens, and Directors of the Watch, or the Inhabitants of this city, who may wish to co-operate with them in lessening the evil of public begging.

PUBLIC KITCHEN.

The Acting Governors of the House of Industry give notice, that they will on Monday next open a Public Kitchen, or Soup-shop, in Brunswick-street, for the purpose of distributing, during this inclement season, one Quart of Soup, and twelve ounces of Bread, *gratis*, to such of the Poor of this city as may apply, and are not objects for the House of Industry.

The

The Kitchen will continue open from twelve to three o'clock every day, during the severe weather.

The Board has digested a plan for a permanent establishment which will be submitted to the public in a few days.

By Order, &c.

Feb. 2, 1799.

PUBLIC KITCHEN

The Acting Governors of the House of Industry, anxious to assist the indigent but industrious Manufacturer, and to prevent every necessity or pretence for public begging, submit to their fellow-citizens the following Plan of an establishment for effecting those desirable purposes; it has been forcibly impressed upon them, by the necessities of the poor at this inclement season.

There are, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of benevolence, there ever must be in this widely-extended metropolis, numerous instances of secret poverty, and silent sorrow, disregarded, because unknown, to whom admission to the House of Industry might appear to be disgraceful, and (if alleviation can be otherwise provided) unnecessary and improper.—

It is still more notorious, that the streets are infested (though every exertion is made to prevent it) by many vagrant beggars, who extort by clamorous importunity, from the tender-hearted, but incautious passenger, large sums of money, which are immediately devoted to drunkenness and profligacy.

Strongly impressed by these considerations, they propose establishing a Public Kitchen, or Soup-shop, where an wholesome and nutritive Soup, consisting of Beef, of Meal, Peas, and other vegetables, and a portion of Bread, shall be distributed to all who may apply. They are enabled to offer this cheap accommodation with confidence, from several experiments which they have tried with success.

They are obliged, however, to keep this proposed establishment unconnected with the House of Industry, though under the superintendence and controul of themselves and their officers; for as they cannot appropriate any part of the funds granted to them by Parliament, for the support of that House, to any other purpose, they are compelled to solicit the public to enable them to make what they conceive to be a very useful experiment.

They take no merit to themselves from the present proposal; it has been executed with much advantage in other countries; it has been
tried

tried with success in the city of Cork, and has been recommended by some of the first characters in both kingdoms.

It is proposed to accommodate, in separate apartments, two classes; one of which will purchase their food with money, the other with tickets. In the first, the working Mechanic will be supplied with Soup and Bread, at first cost—in the other, the person producing a subscriber's ticket, will be served with a quart of Soup and eight ounces of Bread for each ticket; and for this purpose Tickets will be issued at the rate of two-pence each, to those who may wish to contribute to the wants of the poor, and prevent their beneficence from being made instrumental to vice, and inductive to idleness.

Various as are the Charitable Foundations in this city, not one of them supplies that species of relief which it is intended this Establishment should afford.

If a person apparently distressed applies for sustenance, it will be given in that mode which cannot be misapplied to the purposes of inebriation—for a ticket can only be received as of any value, at the Public Kitchen.

If the sober and decent Mechanic comes forward, he can be accommodated without this badge of suspicion; and should he labour under
I disease,

disease, or the temporary want of residence or employment, the House of Industry is open to receive him.

All those pleas, by which the clamorous and importunate abuse the Feelings of the Charitable, will be done away; for were the *necessitous* relieved, *judiciously*, **REAL POVERTY** would be much diminished.

From this Statement, it is obvious, that the plan proposed is calculated to aid the establishment over which they preside, and to render **BOTH SUPPLEMENTARY TO EVERY OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTION IN THIS CITY**—for it is certain, that **SOME FURTHER EXERTION IS STILL WANTING TO GIVE EFFECTUAL RELIEF TO OUR NUMEROUS POOR.**

In the hope of receiving that support from the public to which this scheme appears entitled, the Acting Governors have ventured to take an House at a low rent, in Brunswick-street, where they propose to establish their Public Kitchen, as soon as they are enabled.

By Order,

THOMAS BYRNE, Sec.

Feb. 6, 1799.

The Governors having experienced the advantages derived to the poor of this city from their establishment of a Public Kitchen, are desirous to render the plan *permanent*. For this purpose it will be necessary to raise a Fund by Subscription, to build two Halls and other accommodations for the reception of the different classes they propose to feed. The following Gentlemen having approved of their proposal, will, with the Governors, receive Subscriptions, and account with the public for the expenditure of the Fund; every hint of improvement will be received with thankful attention, and every exertion of the Board and its officers shall be used for carrying the scheme into the fullest effect.

John Latouche, Esq.
Treasurer.

Edw. Cooke, Esq.

Sheriff Darley,

Sheriff Hone,

The Dean of Saint
Patrick's,

Rev. Thos. Cradock,

Rev. Dr. Moody,

Rev. Dr. M'Dowell,

Rev. Dr. Troy,

Alderman Carleton,

Sir W. Worthington.

Humphry Minchin,
Esq.

Thos. Blair, Esq.

Val. O'Connor, Esq.

Wm. Orr, Esq.

Arth. Stanley, Esq.

Rich. Allen, Esq.

John Cash, Esq.

H.A. Woodward, Esq.

Samuel Rosborough,
Esq.

Wm. Allen, Esq. and

Thos. Stewart.

By Order, &c.

Feb. 21, 1799.

NOTE—In the last fortnight 3000 persons have been supplied with Food from the Public Kitchen.

PUBLIC KITCHEN.

The Acting Governors of the House of Industry give Notice, that they have discontinued distributing food GRATIS, as tickets are issued at two-pence each, entitling the bearer to receive one quart of Beef Soup, and half a pound of Bread, at their public Kitchen, in Brunswick-street, each day, from one to three o'clock.

Tickets, at two-pence each, may be had from any of the Acting Governors; from their Secretary; from the Rev. Dr. Moody, Dominick-street; Samuel Rosborough, Esq. Charles-street; and at the shops of Mr. Allen, Dame-street; and Mr. Stewart, King's Inn's quay.

Note.—3682 persons were supplied with food in the course of the last fortnight. Total number fed from the 4th February, the first day of opening, to the 28th of February, both inclusive, 6431.

By Order,

THOS. BYRNE, Sec.

Feb. 28, 1799.

FINIS.



168 *Insects 1-7*

GENERAL WEEKLY REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 2d FEBRUARY, 1799.

NEW BUILDINGS.				ASYLUMS.				PHYSICIANS ATTENDED.				SURGEONS ATTENDED.			
				Children at Manufactures.											
Employed at Manufactures	3	413	416	Weaving	11	0	11	January 27th, Doctor Jackson.	—	—	—	Surgeons	Henthorn and Peil.	—	—
As Servants	38	61	99	Hosiery	0	7	7	— 28th, Doctor Turner for Johnson.	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—
Infirm and Unemployed	160	479	639	Shoe-making	5	0	5	— 29th, Doctor Jackson.	—	—	—	—	do.	and Peil.	—
Lunaticks and Ideots	5	32	37	Tayloring	6	0	6	— 30th, Doctor Turner for Johnson.	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—
Blind	2	7	9	Toy-making	6	0	6	— 31st, Doctor Jackson.	—	—	—	—	do.	and Peil.	—
JOHN ROOKE, Steward.				Worsted Spinning	0	28	28	February 1st, Doctor Turner for Johnson.	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—
				Cotton Spinning	0	0	0	— 2d, Doctor Jackson.	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—
				Net Making	5	5	10	JAMES PEARSON, Master of the Hospital.							
INFIRMARY.				Total employed in Manufactures	33	40	73	CHAPLAINS.							
Patients	24	47		Children taught to Read and Write . . . . .	...	...	80	Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL read Prayers, and				Rev. Doctor POWELL read Prayers, and gave			
Lunatics	13	15		Children in the Nursery . . . . .	...	...	85	preached at Eight o'Clock.				an Exhortation at Eight o'Clock.			
Nurses and Servants	0	18		Total of Children in the House . . . . .	...	...	238	BEADLES.							
JAMES PEARSON,				THOMAS CUFFE, Superintendant of the Asylums.				Collins				Hughes			
Inspector and Master of the Hospital.								Cody				Bentley			
Number of Children in the House	37	80	117					Lyddy				Doolan			
Total of Men, Women and Children in the House								French				Fullham			
								Hannam				Thunder			
								Ruffell				T. GRAHAM, Head Beadle.			
				Received Leave of Absence during the Week				STEWARD'S RETURN.				LAUNDRESS'S RETURN.			
				NICHOLAS RUTLEGE, Head Porter.				SOAP.—To Laundry				Washed Shirts, Sheets and Shifts			
								Asylum				Dresses			
								Hospital				Aprons			
								Barbers				Soap received 5 lbs.			
								For Washing Dead				M. HUNT, Laundress.			
								21 lbs.							
								OIL.—To Hospital				RETURN of COAL.			
								Works				Tons. Barrels. Bush.			
								Officers House				Confumed in the House			
								Kitchen				JOHN ROOKE, Steward.			
								Gate				Hospital			
								Gs. 8 0				5 6 3			
								CANDLES.—To N. Building							
								Hospital							
								64 lbs.							
								JOHN ROOKE, Steward.				JAMES PEARSON, Master of the Hospital.			

Examined and Read,

The PRESIDENT, in Rotation.

The VISITOR, in Rotation.

THOS. BYRNE, Secretary.